THOSE LETTERS AT LAST. THE WRITTEN PLEDGES OF STANLEY MATTHEWS AND MR. FOSTER.

What the Latter Guaranteed Would be the Feliry of President Hayes Toward Louisi-ann and South Carolina-Details of the Negotiation — Important Declarations of Mr. Charles Foster and Mr. John Young Brown.

Below we place before our realers the ex-planations of Hon. Chantes Forstra, (Rep.) of Ohio, and Hon. John Young Brown, (Dem.,) of Kentucky, relative to their con-nection with the written guaranties which were given to certain Democratic Congressmen by Mesars. Forter and Matthews, on the by Mesers. Foster and Matthews, on the eve of the completion of the electoral count, respecting the policy General Hayes would observe toward Louisiana and South Carolina, if inaugurated President of the United States. The letters signed by Mesers. Foster and Matthews are also appended, and tell their own story. The late hour at which these important dispatches reach us compels us to defer an expression of our views upon this subject until to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF MR. FOSTER.
CLEVELAND, Onto, March 28.—The Review.

CLEVERAND, OHIO, March 25.—The Review, of Foetoria, will publish to-morrow an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, in which that gentleman says in regard to the compact between Hon. Stanley Matthews and himself, on one part, and certain Southern gentlemen on the other, that there is nothing in it. During the final hours of the count, made the electhe final hours of the count under the elec-toral bill several Southern gentlemen who were opposing the fillbustering movement were solicitous that they should have defined separances from Hayes as to his Southern

policy.

An informal c ceting was arranged, at which were present, as friends of Hayes, Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, Matthews and myself. The object of the meeting was simply to arrive at a better understanding in regard to the policy of the lucoming Administration. They on their part idd not daien that the assurances they asked for were to determine their action as to the carrying out of the provisions of the electoral bill, but that they desired them as a guaranty to their people that they acted in good faith. To this end they desired that Hayes give to them only such guaranties as he had already given to his own friends.

NO ASSURANCES AS COMING DIRECTLY PROM

No assurances as coming directly from MATES.

We simply stated-our belief as to his course based upon communications from and conversations with him. Whatever may have been said with regard to the withdrawal of froops was simply in the mature of a belief that such would be the result of the policy which we believed the President would adopt.

There was no written compact entered into, and the allegations to this effect, so far as I have sny knowledge, are the mercat moon-shine. There being no compact, it is simply impossible that Hayes should approve or disapprove of it. At least I know nothing of such a thing. We had no authority to make a compact binding Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indelicacy of making such a compact at that time and under the circumstances. The letter written to John Young Brown and Senator Gordon was the result of a conversation I had with Brown, in which he asked for a written assurance for his future justification.

He distinctly stated that he did not ask

in which be asked for a written assurance for his future justification.

He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the electoral bill; that he regarded that as a matter of personal honor, and that no power could correct him to otherwise than faithfully stand by the provisions of the bill. He saked that a paper be signed by Matthews and myself, and be addressed to him and Senstor Gordon. I expressed a willinguess to accede to his wishes, and

dent.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN YOUNG

EHOWN.

LOUISVILLE, KV., March 25.—To-morrow's

'consier-Journal will contain an interview with

Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, who
says: Herewith I publish the letters of Hon.

Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews, addressed to Hou. John B. Gordon and myself.

The circumstances attending their origin are,
in brief, as follows: On the 20th of February last I sent a page from the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber for my dis-tinguished friend, General Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him that I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Fos-I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, at which I desired his presence. I outlined to General Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would, with pleasure, accompany me. We found Mr. Foster in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. No one slee was present during the interview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been

as he knew, ocen to the complete service of the complete service of the caucus that I would so vote if I as Democratic caucus that I would so vote if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment that I felt under obligations of homorto stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to the majority of the commission, whom we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course, but that with my convictions about the question if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent to me requesting me to support the dilatory motions, it would not by a hair alter my purpose. I said further to him that there was but one thing which would change me, and it was if I thought that, by voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be siding directly or indirectly in perpetuating

THE USURPATIONS OF PACKARD AND CHAM-

in the States of Louisians and South Carolina, I would reverse my action and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences, calamitous to the country as I believed they would be. I furthermore told him that if I changed my position I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes, surpassing by far in wild excitement and volence anything ever witnessed in the legislative history of the country, the line of the Democrate who ig to execute the law sho would result to a stampede

them and Mr. Hayes would no more be the President than he (Frester) would bt. Foster said he believed this. I have the highest respect for Charles Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I toold him that it was my confidence in his that had brought me to him. He represented the district of Mr. Hayes. He had just make a manly and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under Hayes, if inaugurated, the hag shall float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects.

I reterred to this speech, and told him I had ever a request of him written assurances to if Hayes was inaugurated he swould reservation that the head of the states, and told him I had ever a request of him written assurances to if Hayes was inaugurated he swould reservation that the people of these test hould control their own affairs in their a way, as free from any intervention by if Federal authorities as the State of Obio. To is conversation was long and carreet. I to did not be received in the state of this of it; that I had declined a re-election to Congress, was voluntarily withdrawing from portificial life, wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unseefficially in the state of the

the fulfillment of all the assurances I have given you."

I noticed the original letter on his deak and said sign this also, and he raplied, certainly with pleasure. As it was leaving he called me back, and told me that President Grant would as soon as the count was completed issue a certain order to Gen. Augur in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave mapermission to make any use of the letters I might desire. The order referred to was insued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Messer. Levy, Ellis and Burke, of Louisiana, and to Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, with authority to use them whenever they pleased. When I saw that the Democratic victory so fairly won was lost my deepest concern was for my suffering Southern countryment. To constribute to their DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE

ern countrymen. To contribute to their

DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE

was the passionate aspiration of my heart.
Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes,
if inaugurated, would not refleve them from
hateful and unrepublican supervision by the
army, and the further plundering and oppreasion by men alien to them in birth and sympathles, I should never have voted as I did.
Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration
of the President. But for his speech and
these letters the result would never have been
reached. The conversation and contents of
the letter were made known to many. The
confidence of the Democrats in him and is his
authorization to say what he did composed
Representatives, and caused them to remain
unshaken in doing what they believed was
right, smid the storm that was raging around
them, and in face of earnest remonstrances of
their constituents.

If a tew had faltered the panic would have
been general; the work of the commission
would have been fruitless, and before this time,
in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have
been sweeping over the land. Hope deferred
has sickened the hearts of Southern men. I
do not understand, nor do I appreciate the deliate. The whole country expected this great
and good work at his hands. Passionate men
are heaping investives upon the beads of those
Democrats who voted to stand by the electoral
bill. This pains me, but causes no regret for
my action.

In conclusion, I will say that I have full
faith in Asia (1965) DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE

Carolina as free as Other and non-float over States, not provinces—over free-men, not subjects. If done the peace and prosperity of the Republic will be secured, if not done the whole responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest upon President Hayes.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

THE LETTERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.) GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversa-tion had with you yesterday, in which Gov-ernor Hayes' policy as to the status of cer-tain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say in reply that we can assure you

tain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say in reply that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have adopted such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisians the right to control their own affairs in their own way, and to say further that we feel authorized, from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Governor Hayes and his views on this question, to piedge ourselves to you for him that such will be his policy.

Chantes Fostra.

To Hen. John Young Brown and Hon. John B. Gordon.

GENTIMERN. Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, is which Gov. Hayes policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say that we can assure you in the strongest possible maner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louislam their own are greatly to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to say further, that from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration.

Respectfully.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

of his administration.

Respectfully, STANLEY MATTHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. John B. Gordon and Hon. John
Young Brown.

Death of a Prominent Boston Minister. BOSTON, March 35.—Rev. Selah B. Treat, long knows and widely respected to his relaxions with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, died this morning.

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

WHI RANDALL SHOTED NOT SE.

Mr. Adams gives the Pennerativa a latter majority at the expanisation.

It was amsented the other day that Re-Fernando Wood has withdrawn from the context for the Speakership, and would appear. Mr. Entailall. Mr. Wood, is like the Bagenech. "ely, sir, deviliab ely:" and it be has multy withdrawn it in not because he has a suggestatusiance of affection for Ramball, but he cause the other side of the scale is weighted fown with hartred of Mr. Cor. Ble will do anything to defeat the latter, who is unspresionably backed by the New York Bennerasific delegation. But, even if Mr. Corr should have no chance, we have no bless their Wood can transfer that delegation to Tamball. It he should alterant it be swell emorantic earnest and vigorous formen under the head of Mr. Gorege M. Beck, who was so computerely disquired with Eamhall's blowing hot and entitle on the fifthermoring question. When the formal resolutions were offered at the end of the secretion complimenting the Speaker Mr. Beck voted his sentiments, and volled out for fifthermoring question. Again. We would not be a first the top of his vature. Again. We consideration piedged. That consideration is believed to be a piedge on Bernhall's hurst that if he is becked. That consideration is believed to be a piedge on Bernhall's must that if he is be a deliberate purpose to sholve Mr. Morrison from that committee. But with Mr. Morrison is bringed to the friends will scarcely reliab the size of being hinted circles that Mr. Morrison were made in publical circles that Mr. Morrison for mineral size in publical circles that Mr. Morrison is bringed to make room for Mr. Wood.

Now, whatever dee may happen there we many substantial reasons why Mr. Bankall should also be obecied Speaker. Wood that is the sense of publical circles that Mr. Morrison is found in the many substantial reasons why Mr. Bankall should above to his more may be substantion for reference maly, and at the sense of the measure in the last of the states of the surposed the rule and be encade in the heart

the Thirridge, December 5, Mr. Wood offerred a resolution calling upon the President
for Information with require to the employment of troops in the Scotthern Scates during
the stummer of 1856. Mr. Kassen experienall under all the rules governating such cases a
single objection, prevented in being entertained. The arry day, however, it was made
to appear that Wood's resolution had come in
by unanimous consent. Mr. Kassen called attention to the fact that he had obserted, and
his statement should not have been destioned. But a party and was to be gained,
and Mr. Emidail ruled the resolution property
tefree the House for comisionation.

On Monday, January 25, Mr. Wood oftend
a resolution referring the special message of
the President in relation to the employment of
fromps in the South to a special message of
the President in the president had committee as
inquire whether the President had committee as
inquire whether the President had committee to
the point was made that the resolution
could come in only under a suspension of the
rules if there was a shape objection. The
Speaker overruled the point, and declared the
resolution in order. This was such a pulpobly outrageous ruling that even familia is
very had grace.

The order to cover up one of his absure rulings

bly outrageous ruling that even Randall re-versed it the next day, but he did so with a very lad grace.

In order to cover up one of his absured rulings it. Randall deliberately faintfeet the Journal, the January is Mr. Sturthart demanded the reeding of the voluntations papers that accom-panied the President's message in relating in troops. The Speaker promptly densited the demand out of order. When Mr. Haw re-minded him that that decision was rught in the tests of one he had made a day to two helest. Mr. Eardall ungraciously basical and of in-peremptory decision. Examing the make it appear all right in the light of latency, he had the Journal falatified by faving an energy make that he had had the rule read, showing that the House could for head determine the curs-tion of the reading. Attention was called to this falationates at the time. On January 11, after the element will had passed, the House held a night seesine. It was undersmood by Republicans in he for the jumpose of going on with the appropriation tills, but as soon as it was called to which it was made apparent that the seesion was faller to the purpose of group on the seesion was faller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1877.

been general; the work of the commission would have been fruitless, and before this time. It my opinion, a burnicane of war would have been fruitless, and before this time. It my opinion, a burnicane of war would have been sweeping over the land. Hope deferred has siskened the heart's of Southern men. I do not understand, nor do I appreciate the delay of President Hayes. He ought not to hear and good work at his hands. Passionate men are heaping invertives upon the beads of those bemocrats who voted to stand by the electors believe that the rules are not regret for my action.

In conclusion, I will say that I have full faith in the fulfillment of the assurance on tained in the letters of Mesers. Foster and Matthews. They are the intimate friends of the Fresident, they know his vews, and expressed them in these letters. As honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of their language means that the autonomy of receives and the resident they know his vews, and expressed them in these letters. As honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of receives and the resident they know his vews, and expressed them in these letters. As honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of receives and the resident they know his vews, and expressed them in these letters. As honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of receives and the resident they know his vews, and expressed them in these letters. As honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of receives an expension the sacratic propers of the free and the promises of the friends, can refuse at once to make Louislana and South Carolina should be resident, under all the either make the resident they know his vews, and expense the reading of the Journal must be formed to make the resident they know his vews, and expense the reading of the Journal must be finded to mile and the second of the resident they know his vews, and expense the reading of the Journal must be finded to mile and the human freight in tow, does not not be another throw human negligibles the according heart of many a Philadelphia bousehold or to sink those hearts have another in of hirse melanches and discular scholation.

THE WOLLTES WE SHOW WAS ACRE

A Copy of the theighted System for the India-ment Marche — Brighton Toming Advisors That All Should be Kalled. Be Descript to the National Deposition. New Yorks, March 25.—A Tueston (Artistia Departments on a paper there publishes the fol-

descards now a year.
Lewing
The following is a convent copy of the origiant order given momenting the Mountain
Mention measurem. The order, with three
affinests nutherideating it, was found among
the papers of the hate ex-Chair Justice John
Thus, of Actionus, and formerly chief justice
or had.

Several General.

The others is summand at the second is carried with a second to several the second to carried with a second to the second to several the second to the s

THE EXPLES CAMPAINS.

TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

THE STATE QUO ORDER.

the Case a Master of Record—President Grant and General Angur.

A number of speculative statements have been published in Haltimore and elsewhere, purporting to give a history of the circumstances attending the sending, by the direction of the President on March 2, 1877, the dispatch to Mr. Packard, at New Orleans, in selution to the use of the military in preserving the peace &c., in that city. The facts in the case are as follows: (in March 1, Mr. Packard telegraphed to President Grant with reference to the use of the Federal forces under command of General Augur to maintain the statusque in Louisfana. The President prepared the reply with his own hand, although the dispatch was signed by Major Smiffen, his private secretary, and was not sent to Mr. Packard until the alternoon of March 2.

Me Reaches Willard's Hotel at 2:30 this Marning—An Explanation of his Wilming-ten Speech—The Citizens' Committee with Mins. Governor Wade Hampton, of South Caro

tiovernor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot this morning at 2:30 o'clock. He is ac companied by the following committee of the Chamber of Commerce of that State, comprising its leading merchants and wealthlest capitalists, via: Robert Adger, W. B. Smith, S. T. Tupper, W. C. Bee, R. Boliman, Capt. Fatrley and F. W. Dorrey.

Owing to the late hour of their arrival there was no formal reception. They were met at the depot by Senator Gordon and Judge Mackey, who escorted them to their carriages, and they ware driven at once to Willard's hottel, where elegant quarters had been provided for them.

Sow. Hampton is a fine, large, handsome man with a military bearing. He stands over six feet in height and is very robust in form. He has a frank, open countemance, set off by grayish side whiskers. He was suffering somewhat from fatigue at his long journey and had very little to say beyond expressing his pleasure at meeting his oid friends. He will call upon the President to-day, as per appointments.

will call upon the President to-day, as per appointment.
Governor Hamptou, on his arrival at Williard's, was shown by Senator Gordon the report of his speech at the reception at Wilmington yesterday. The Governor promptly disowned the threatening utterence attributed to him in that report, and said that his language was perfectly temperate, and that he had carefully avoided every political allusions, and, least of all, did he utter any menace. We learn from a gentleman who carefully unted the speech in question that its concluding paragraph was as follows:

I go to Washington, asking for the people of South Carefully was a follows:

I go to Washington, asking for the people of South Carefully was a follows:

I see that the speech of the President and in the will not be contain with less. I still trust that all our rights will be accorded us, for I have per taith in the surfice of the President and in his respect for the Constitution of our country.

His Speech at Wilmington, N. C.—The Reception of the Party at Goldsburough—The Object of His Visit to Washington,
By Telegraph to the National Republical
Williams Tox. N. C., March 28—1.46 p. m.—
The following is a rebatim report of Gov.
Hampton's speech here this morning:

Hampton's speech here this morning:

Mr FRIENDS: I go to Washington simply to state helive the President the fact that the people of South Carolins have elected me Governor of that State. I go there to say to him that we ask no recognition from any President. We claim the recognition from the votes of the people of the State. I go there to assure him that we are not fighting for party, but that we are ghiting for the good of the whole country. I am going there to demand our rights, nothing else, and, so held me Ged, to take nothing else. I go to tell him the condition that South Carolina has been in for years past that our people have been under disadvantages never encountered by any other people on this continent; that they carried the election, were successful, and that they propose to enjoy the fruits of their victory.

Got Desenous M. N. C. March 'S.—Gor.

that they carried the election, were successful, and that they propose to emjoy the fruits of their victory.

Got newoxocta, N. C., March 28.—Gov. Hampton and party passed this point at noon. At Timmonoville, Floreace, Wlimington and Magnolla the citizens turned out in great force and cheered enthusiastically for Hampton. Buods of music, handshafting and handkerchief waiving accompanied every domonstration. Hampton, in briefly addressing crowds from the platform of the car, said Having been elected Governor of South Carolina, and being recognized by the people as such, he intended to exercise his rights; that his visit to Washington was merely a matter of personal courtesy to the President. Recursors, Va., March 28.—Governor Wade Hampton and party, arrived here at 5:50 p. m., ex coute for Washington. He was met at the depot by an immense concourse of people numbering fully dive thousand, including conservative clubs of the city, with music, and a commistee of prominent citizens, and was received with great enthusiasm, amid fring of cannon and freworks. The address of welcome was made by Hon. A. M. Kelly, ex mayor of Richmond. After returning thanks for the ovation Governor Hampton said he histography of Suth Carolina, he continued, are in earmest. We have tried compromise in vinc, and so lass fall we planted our feet firmly on the Committution and began battle for our rights. We remembered that ours was

one of the original thirteen States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by Almighty God that they would sacrifice everything to win. [Cheers. A voice—"And you did win."] Yes, my friend, we did win. You cannot imagine what these people had to bear to win their constitutional victory, but they won, and fully twenty thousands and tens of thousands of colored men are paying taxes to my government. [Cheers.] And now all we ask, and all I am going to Washington to ask, is that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State house of South Carolina, the only place in the State where my authority is not presented. Send the soldlers to the barracks, where they belong. Leave the government of that State to the men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on, and so long as they have a right to give me such advice, so help me Gol, I will hold on. [Prolonged theering.]

At Petersburg Governor Hampton was rested with west. one of the original thirteen States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the

[Prolonged cheering.]
At Petersburg Governor Hampton was greeted with most enthusiastle demonstration. In reply to a speech of welcome he said that South Carolina had made the fight that Virginia had made in 1869. We have won the victory at the ballot-box, and we will not submit our cause to the arbitration of any commission or compromise of any sort.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.—The receipts om costoms yesterday amounted to \$11.672.57 and from internal revenue \$278.465.51.

Since that time.

THE RIVAL GOVENORS.—Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was accorded another interview with President Hayes yesterday at 2 ofcock. Previous to this call in the morning, Mr. Chamberlain breaklasted with Secretary of Nate Larary, centaining with him marriance, it is probable that a final and format conference will seen be field and the question speedily settled. Mr. Hampton's friends say that that gentleman come, purely on business and will not remain longer perhaps than torty-eight hours.

developments, however, proved the report unfounded.

THE LOUISIAN COMMISSION.—A dispatch
received by the President to-day from Vice President
deant Wheeler stated that he would arrive here
last night, but owing to cone delay he will not
president to confer with the Vice President tofore deciding finally upon the composition of the
Louisians Commission. A number of names
have been mentioned, among them John M. Harlan, of kentucky, extlovernor Hrown, of Tennesses, Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinoise
MarVeigh, of Pennylynamia, but it was analyze
taitively stated last night that nothing definite
had been done in the matter, me will there ho
until after a conference with Vice President
Wheeler, so that all statements of the organization are at present purely rependants.

NAVAL ORDINES—Capital George M. Ran-

Naval Officials.—Captain George M. Ransom, ordered to examination for premotion, lith April: Captain Wm. F. Spierr, to examination for premotion, lith April: Captain Wm. F. Spierr, to examination for premotion, lith April: Captain Wm. F. Spierr, to examination for promotion, lith Louisian, to examination for promotion, lith April: Lieutenant Commander H. M. Sanders, to examination for promotion, lith April: Lieutenant Commander H. M. Sanders, to examination for promotion, lith April: Lieutenant Commander Wm. H. Hoff, detached, letterant Commander Wm. H. Hoff, detached, letterant Commander Wm. H. Hoff, detached, letterant Commander Wm. H. Hoff, detached, credered as a member of the board of inspection; Neitzel Girector R. T. Maccoin, from duty as a member of the board of inspection; Meitical Birector R. T. Maccoin, from duty as a member of the board of inspection.

TREASURY DECAPUTATIONS.—E. O. Graves, superintendent of the reademytion agency horeau of the Treasury; Edward Wolcott, chief of the organization division, and E. R. Chapman, chief of the exemue-stamp division, have been engaged since Friday last in making an examination into the expenses, efficiency, and priming to ascertain the rais loading and Priming to ascertain the rais doubtion of the bureau. They will make the rais doubtion of the bureau. They will make not be readed to the control of the formation of the bureau, they will make a count of the decrease of the work of the bureau, principally caused by the substitution of aliver for fractional currency, the working force is too large, and will be materially disminished. Those to be retained, it is raised, will be selected entirely with regard to their efficiency. The as will tail about the first of April, and a large number of victims will be decapitated. TREASURY DECAPUTATIONS .- E. O. Graves.

Destructive Fire to Enfield, N. C.—Several Families Homeless and Destitute of Cloth-ing.

By Telegrapa to the National Republican.

RD RECORD, VA., March 28.—A special to the Dispects from Kindeld, N. U., says nine stores and dwellings, including the town hall, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over \$40,000, and is partially covered by incurance. It was the largest fire ever known in that exciton, Several families are homeless and almost without clothing.

100 Fell Dead.

Foll Dead:
[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]
MIDDLEYOWN, N. Y., March 25.—Darina C.
Jackson, a well-known railread contractor, fell-lend of beart disease this morning.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

RUSSIA STILL CONTINUES HER WAR-LIKE PREPARATIONS.

Austria Trying to Bring About Peace Se-tween Montenegro and the Porte-General Dissatisfaction Among the Serians-Gene-ral Iguation's Departure for St. Peters-

CONSTANTINGER, March 28,-The Turkish CONSTANTINOPILE, March 28.—The Turkish Chamber of Equities in secret session yesterday discussed in sucrets in reply to the speech from the throne. The speakers, without exception, researched all foreign intervention in the demostic affairs of Turkey. The address referring to Servia says: "We hope the Servians will prove grateful for the passes accorded them." Many Deputies have inscribed their name as inscribing to speak to increase and state their views on the negotiations with Montenegrs.

Chart actually of Telegraph operators continues and very less than the province of the telegraph operators continues and very less than the province and want of great name of the telegraph operators described the continue to produce lamentable cases of lawlessmeas and outrages, particularly in the provinces and currages, particularly in the provinces and currages, particularly in the provinces and examples.

DEN. JUNEAU PRISON WITH PRISON DISMANUK.
BERLIN, March '28. — Gen. Ignatieff remained in conference with Prince Bismarch an hour, and in the evening direct with him. Later he received tisits from the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, and at 1944 p. m. left for St. Petersburg.

Cable Dots.

Prince Autoine Bounquirte, nephew of Napoleon 1, is dead.

There were seventy-six deaths from smallpur in London last week.

in London last week.

Gen. Ignatied arrived at Herin at 1:30 e'clock yesteritary atternoon, and an hour atterward had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

Sulcinnan Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Herzegovins, is moving systhward so as to be prepared for all eventualities.

It is reported that an ensumiter has occurred between the Habit. Baronks and Servines near Ricchks, in which several of the latter were The

The London Post says: "We have grounds for knowing the rumor of King Alfonse's marriage to the Duc de Montpensier's daughter is tetally unfounded."

adispatch from Singapore announces that the Suitan of Perak was foreibly arrested last night without warrant or written authority. A writed habees corpus was moved for and refused by the registrar.

The New England Freshets—The Bodies of the Drowned Men Not Yet Recovered. By Teterrath to the National Remobilean.) AMBERST, Mass., March 28.—Three bridges

were swept away between Amberst and North ampton by the freshet.
Phovingwer, R. I., March 28.—High water at
Pawtucket in a moreing unformined a wharf,
and 15.000 feat of pine lumber went into the

and 15.00 feet of pine lumber went into the river. Fine, to March 2: -Up is most today. It is bottored Sichard Spedding and W. W. Bar. well drowed in the Saford Springs disease, had not been recoveren. Spedding was last seen with recovering goods from Chandler's store. Burwell was a jeweler. Both were highly esterned clurens.

Election of Officers of the Pennsylvania

Hailroad.

By Triegrant to the National Republican.

Philadelights, March 25.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hald a meeting this morning at the office of the company at which the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Thomas A. Soutt, first vice president, George B. Roberis; second vice president, Edmund Smith; third vice president A. J. Casasti; secretary, Jos. Lesley; treasurer, Bayard Butler.

Prospects for Saving the Steamer Rasland.

(By Telegraph to the National Resultilean.)

LONG BRANCH N. J., March 25.—Although one of the most disagreeable mornings of the season, the prospects for so sing the carryi, and performed and all contents with the ship have siring beyon again.